ABSTRACT

A method and system for monitoring and analyzing flow in a sewer system includes the steps of using a monitoring assembly to collect data representative of actual flow volume of a fluid substance in a first location such as a sewer pipe, storing the actual flow volume data in a memory, maintaining previously stored data in the memory, determining a predicted flow volume and comparing the actual flow volume with the predicted flow volume to yield a difference value. The predicted flow volume is dependent on the data selected from the previously stored data and a day and time that corresponds to both the actual flow volume data and the data selected from the previously stored data. The predicted flow volume may also be dependent upon additional data corresponding to a rain event. When the difference value exceeds a predetermined variance value, the method may further include the step of issuing a flow loss notification. In the difference value does not exceed a predetermined variance value, the method may also include storing the actual flow volume in the memory as stored calibration data. The method may also include the step of transmitting the flow velocity data, depth data, and/or the actual flow volume over a data network such as the Internet to a computing device. The actual flow volume may be represented as a rolling average flow volume.